

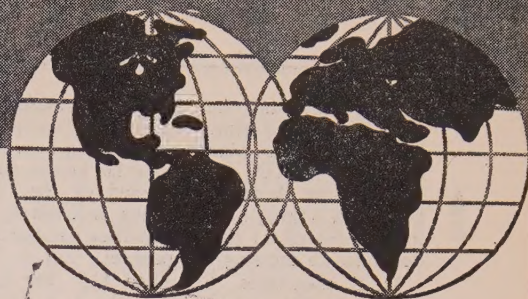
FACTS ON FILE

Weekly World News Digest with Cumulative Index

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Seoul Falls as Reds Retreat



WORLD AFFAIRS

SUMMARY. Retreating Reds gave up Seoul without a fight. Deputy Forgn. Ministers debated cause of European tension. Yugoslavia said Cominform armies are massed against it. Senate Com. approved, House group opposed sending 4 U.S. divisions to Europe without special Congressional authorization. Herbert Morrison became British Forgn. Secretary. Henri Queuille returned as Premier of France. Iranian Parliament voted to nationalize oil industries. Domestic News. Senate approved draft of 18-year-olds, UMT. Martin replaced McCabe as Fed. Reserve Board chairman. House approved RFC reorganization plan. Supreme Court rejected Alger Hiss' perjury conviction appeal. Columbia physicist arrested in atom bomb spy case. Frank Costello walked out of Senate Crime Com. hearings.

KOREA

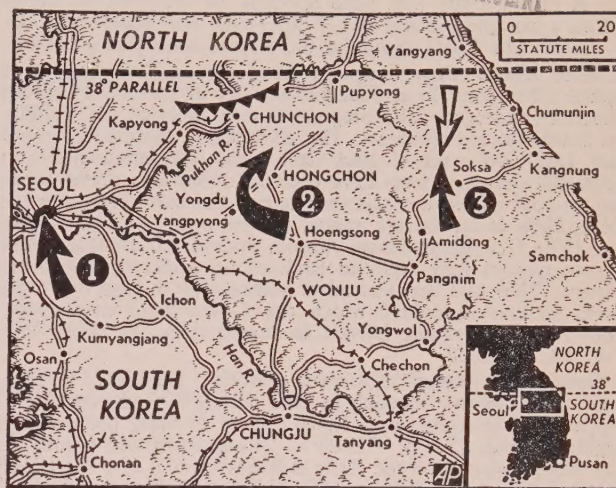
Seoul Abandoned by Reds. Seoul was reoccupied by UN troops March 14, and the front lines shifted northward almost to the 38th Parallel as the result of a general Communist retreat in Korea this week. There were rumors in the UN that the war was drifting toward a truce, declared or otherwise, on the old North-South frontier. Another view: the Reds' retreat merely represented a trade of space for time while they organize a new offensive.

Seoul's recapture came after the U.S. 3d Div., which crossed the Han River southeast of the city March 7, had expanded its bridgehead to such an extent the Red garrison apparently found Seoul untenable and pulled out. 5 patrols of the South Korean First Div., which was on the Han south of Seoul to the left of the U.S. 3d, entered the city March 14 and met with no resistance. After they raised the ROK flag over the burned-out Parliament building, the South Koreans withdrew and U.S. 3d Div. troops took up positions in the city.

It was the 4th time the ROK capital had changed hands since the war began last June. Seoul has been taken twice by the Reds, liberated twice by the UN. It was described March 14 as 80% destroyed by bombs, shelling and fires. Its population, once 1,500,000, had dwindled to about 200,000. [See pp. 73E, 2C-D]

North Korea charged in a complaint to UN via Russia March 14 that 75,000 persons were imprisoned while the UN occupied Seoul late last year; 10,000 were shot, some after atrocities committed by "American executioners"; 30,000 prisoners were taken south when the UN quit the city in January. [See p. 27H; Vol. X, 406D]

Other UN Gains. The Reds broke off contact with UN forces all along the 140-mile line across Korea March 13. Americans pushed 5 to 10 miles northward from Yaju, Hoengsong and Pangnim on the central front during the week. U.S. First Cavalry tanks cut north of Hongchun, enemy-held road junction in the center of the peninsula. March 14-15 and got to within 18 miles of the 38th Parallel. UN frontline dispatches described the Reds' backpedaling as a maneuver, not a rout, and said there were



Wide World

Communists abandoned Seoul (1) to ROK and U.S. troops March 14. U.S. tanks cut supply road between Hongchun (2) and Chuncheon, believed to be newest defense stronghold of retreating Reds. South Korean 7th Div. fought off Red attacks near Soksa (3). [See last map, p. 65]

heavy enemy concentrations at Chuncheon, between Hongchun and the parallel. The Chinese Nationalist Govt. on Formosa said March 11 it had information that Red China was sending 200,000 more men to Korea, including 150,000 members of its 2d Field Army, to replace heavy casualties. [See p. 73E-G]

Speculation on Stalemate. Lt. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, U.S. 8th Army commander, stimulated rumors of an early undeclared truce when he told war correspondents March 12 it would be "a tremendous victory" for the UN if the war ended on the 38th Parallel. He said the Chinese Reds' failure to drive the Allies out of Korea had released "a lot of air from the inflated balloon" of Chinese military power, and the Chinese would suffer "a defeat of incalculable importance" if they had to abandon the effort. He denied knowledge of definite plans to end the war at the parallel, but UN delegates in Lake Success, N.Y. indicated March 13 they were giving up the idea of unifying North and South Korea by force. They predicted that both UN and Red forces will mark time along the parallel and wait for results of lengthy political negotiations to end the war.

However, U.S. State Dept. Press Officer Michael McDermott said March 14 there was "no indication whatever that the other side has given up its thought of driving us out."

Gen. Douglas MacArthur cabled UP Pres. Hugh Baillie in response to a query March 15 that there were "no natural defense features anywhere near" the 38th Parallel. To set up an impregnable defense "on any line across the peninsula" would require so many men that, if he had that many, he could push

on up to the Manchurian frontier, MacArthur asserted. He said the UN must continue to fight a "campaign of maneuver" as long as the Reds' Manchurian supply base is inviolate. He urged again that the UN decide how far he can go in retaliating against the Chinese Reds. He warned of the "heavy cost of Allied blood" in waging a limited war indefinitely. Pres. Truman commented March 15 that MacArthur has the right to make tactical decisions on crossing the parallel. [See p. 73C]

U. S. Casualties. Published U.S. war casualties to March 9 totaled 54,694 (9,123 dead), the U.S. Defense Dept. reported March 14. Deaths in action disclosed March 9: First Lt. Harry E. Sutton, 30, of New York, Negro hero whose rifle platoon held "Sutton's Ridge" during the Hungnam evacuation battle in December, killed near Suwon Feb. 3; Lt. Comdr. John Magda Jr., 33, ex-commander of the Navy's "Blue Angels" jet fighter exhibition team, killed in action March 8. William H. Graham, aviation editor of the N.Y. *Journal of Commerce*, died March 4 of injuries received when a Navy plane crashed at sea. He was the 7th UN war correspondent killed in the Korean war. [See pp. 73F, 50D-E]

Decorations. Cpl. Gordon M. Craig of Elmwood, Mass. was cited posthumously for the Congressional Medal of Honor March 10. A First Cavalry Div. radio operator, he sacrificed his life to fall on a live grenade and save 4 other men near Kasan Sept. 10. It was the 6th CMH award for the Korean war. [See p. 2P]

South Korea. Pres. Syngman Rhee named Paik To Jin to replace Choi Soon Ju as Finance Minister in the ROK Cabinet March 12 and carry out a program to curb inflation and stabilize the South Korean economy. The ROK Govt. reported March 5 that 1,029,000 acres of land have been distributed and over 1,200,000 tenant farmers have become landowners under South Korean land reform the past year despite the war. They give the Govt. 50% of an average annual harvest until the land is paid for. (The U.S. Econ. Coop. Admin. said March 10 that North Korean farmers have reported land reform under the Reds was a fraud. They said that instead of getting title to land they were given "utilization rights" which the Govt. could revoke, also paid over 50% of the harvest in taxes.) [See pp. 58F, 35C; Vol. IX, 187B-C]

Scandinavian Forgn. Ministers (Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Iceland) agreed in a meeting in Oslo March 9-10 to continue to support UN intervention in Korea but try to bring the war to a negotiated end. [See p. 73D-E] . . . **Radio-controlled bombs** are now being dropped on the Reds in Korea from B-29s, the USAF reported March 10. [See p. 41C; Vol. X, 258F] . . . **Chung Il Kwon**, about 35, South Korean armed forces commander, became the first South Korean to hold the rank of lieutenant general Feb. 23. [See Vol. X, p. 297E] . . . **Vice Adm. Harold M. Martin's** appointment as 7th Fleet commander off Korea and Formosa was announced by the U.S. Navy March 4. He replaces Vice Adm. Arthur D. Struble, who will replace Martin as First Fleet commander on the U.S. West Coast. [See Vol. X, p. 414G] . . . **Brig. Gen. Joseph S. Bradley** replaced Maj. Gen. William B. Kean as U.S. 25th Infantry Div. Commander Feb. 22 and Brig. Gen. John Michaelis became the division's assistant commander. [See p. 58L; Vol. X, 249E] . . . **Rotation plan** for combat veterans in Korea will be started on a small scale May 1, the U.S. Army announced March 13. An Air Force rotation plan for Far East personnel will begin May 1. [See p. 14L]

EUROPE

Big 4 Deputies Conference. The Big 4 Deputy Forgn. Ministers, meeting in Paris, got down to negotiations March 10-15 on the agenda for a Forgn. Ministers Council meeting. But they were deadlocked on what fundamental view the Forgn. Ministers should take of the use of West Germans for Atlantic defense.

Russia said the question of West German rearmament should be approached as a potential violation of the Big 4 Potsdam Agreement. The Western Deputies said West German rearmament should be regarded as a defensive step, brought on by the high level of armaments in East Europe. [See p. 73H]

Tito Cites Cominform Mobilization. The Yugoslav Forgn. Ministry charged in a 481-page White Paper March 9 that the Soviet bloc has been "undertaking far-reaching and serious mili-

tary measures" in the Balkans for 2 years and is preparing now for "attack operations" against Yugoslavia. It said large portions of the Rumanian, Hungarian and Bulgarian armies plus "considerable contingents" of Russians are stationed near the Yugoslav frontiers, heavily armed with Soviet weapons, including tanks and planes, causing so many border incidents that a "permanent little war" may be considered already under way. UN Secy. Gen. Lie was sent a copy of the White Paper for his "information."

Marshal Tito followed up by telling a Yugoslav Partisan Fighters congress March 11 that his country was too well prepared and watchful for the Soviet bloc to launch a surprise attack. He appealed to Italy for settlement of remaining Italian-Yugoslav disputes and said the Trieste problem is "a small one."

Italy revealed March 12 it has asked Tito to approve a waiver on the World War II peace treaty limit on Italian armament in view of the East European threat. Italian Premier Alcide de Gasperi and Forgn. Min. Count Carlo Sforza, who opened a conference with British leaders in London March 13, were told Britain stands by its 1948 declaration—made jointly with the U.S. and France—that Trieste should be returned to Italy. [See pp. 74C, F, 75A-B, 51B; Vol. VIII, 118F]

Truman on Arms Race. Russia is "building up its own armaments as a central feature of its expansionist foreign policy," and the U.S. must build up strength to cope with a war "if it is forced upon us," Pres. Truman said March 14. His remarks were in a letter to Sen. Ralph E. Flanders (R., Vt.), one of 23 members of Congress who recently urged the President to press for disarmament and atomic control through the UN. Mr. Truman said he hoped the increasing Western strength would bring about "a real change in the attitude of the Soviet Union" and "ease the present international tension." He indorsed the appeal of the Flanders group. [See p. 66M; Vol. X, 338K]

Senators Indorse Troop Moves. Plans to send 4 more divisions of U.S. troops to West Europe this year at a cost of \$248 million a year were indorsed, 24-0, by the Senate Forgn. Relations and Armed Services Coms. March 13 on the motion of Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. (R., Mass.). The committees reaffirmed, 13-11, their view that there should be some gesture of Congressional approval if more than 4 are sent. The House Armed Forces Com. voted 21-14 same day against sending even 4 more divisions without Congressional approval. [See p. 74L]

The Senate committees also issued a report March 14 approving transfer of the 4 divisions to Europe. They said it is "only a matter of time" until Russia will have enough atomic bombs to strike directly at the U.S. and deliver "a surprise knockout punch to the West." For this reason, the Senators said, West Europe must have stronger ground forces on the scene to prevent Russia from overrunning West Europe after crippling the continental U.S. with an atomic attack. The Herbert Hoover view that the U.S. should rely on air and sea power to protect Europe was rejected. Hoover met with Senate and House Republicans in Washington March 13, urged them not to give up the fight against sending more U.S. troops to Europe. [See pp. 74M, 66E]

Eisenhower Would Use A-Bomb. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower told the Senate Forgn. Relations and Armed Services Coms. he would use the atom bomb "instantly" in a war if he thought "the net" advantage of its use "was on my side," the committees revealed March 11 in releasing his testimony of Feb. 1. [See pp. 74D, 42C, G; Vol. X, 235B]

Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru's comment March 14: "I cannot think of any objective" of either side in an atomic war "which will not be swept away by the death of one billion people." [See p. 51C]

Britain announced March 12 it will add 232 warships, ranging from 6 aircraft carriers down to small anti-submarine frigates, to the Royal Navy in the next 3 years. [See p. 53A-B] . . . **Belgium's** Parliament passed a bill March 6 increasing compulsory military training terms from one to 2 years. [See p. 59J] . . . **Voice of America** added Portuguese and Swatow dialect (China) broadcasts to its schedule March 15, also added programs for breakfast listeners in Hungary, France, Italy and Austria. It now broadcasts in 29 languages. [See p. 75L] . . . **Col. Anthony J. Drexel Biddle Jr.**, 54, of Philadelphia, wartime Ambassador to 7 exiled governments in London and later the Pentagon's expert on liaison with foreign allies, was named Gen. Eisenhower's chief SHAPE diplomatic aide March 13. His title: Dep. Chief of Staff for Natl. Affairs. [See p. 74N; Vol. IX, 232K]



NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Defends Administration. Pres. Truman said in Key West, Fla. March 15 that his house was clean and his aides honorable men, but he refused to comment on the RFC inquiry. He told reporters that allegations reflecting on the moral and ethical standards of some White House people were just not true. He hoped his Administration would be remembered mainly for having preserved peace and prevented World War III, he said. But it takes 25-30 years to decide whether a President has been successful "and you can't decide that now, or here, and neither can I." [See pp. 83G-M, 76B-J]

Accepts McCabe Resignation. Thomas B. McCabe resigned March 15 as member and chairman of the Fed. Reserve Board, and Pres. Truman nominated Asst. Treasury Secy. William McChesney Martin Jr., 44, to replace him. The switch is effective March 31. Martin, former president of the N.Y. Stock Exchange, was recommended for the post by McCabe. His appointment was expected to help end the feud between the FRB and Treasury which some reports said had not died out when the 2 agencies settled their monetary policy dispute March 3. [See p. 78P]

Signs Fleet Expansion Bill. Pres. Truman March 11 signed a bill providing for a \$2,358,092,000 Navy modernization program. It calls for 173 new warships totaling 500,000 tons and conversion of 291 others totaling 1,000,000 tons. Among the new ships will be a 57,000-ton carrier capable of launching atomic bombers, 7 schnorkel submarines and 2 rocket launchers. Among those converted will be 6 Essex-class carriers for jet planes, 12 cruisers as anti-aircraft ships, 2 cruisers to be guided-missile launchers, 194 destroyers for anti-submarine warfare and 12 destroyers to be radar picket ships as part of the radar screen around the U.S. [See p. 69K]

Absences Listed. The Republican Natl. Com. reported March 8 that Pres. Truman has been absent from Washington for 66 days on business and speaking trips and vacations since Jan. 1, 1950. This is exclusive of his current 23-day Key West vacation and of 26 days he spent cruising on waters near Washington. White House aides retorted that Mr. Truman works on all trips and vacations, is always in contact with Washington. [See p. 75P]

Blames 'Evil Man.' "An evil man has let loose on the world adversaries more destructive than the locust or the plagues . . . against Pharaoh," Pres. Truman charged in a letter made public in Washington March 10. The letter was in support of proposals for special observance of Good Friday. In it Pres. Truman blamed "evil men" behind the Iron Curtain "for the misery which darkens the world today." [See p. 43J]

Proclaims Americanism Day. Pres. Truman March 10 proclaimed May 20 as "I Am an American Day."

FDR Letter Called Forgery. The Hearst N.Y. *Journal-American* March 11 charged that an alleged letter by Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1943 proved that FDR "offered to share world power with Stalin." The State Dept. called the letter a "forgery" March 13. The letter was first published in the memoirs of Spanish Amb.-to-Chile José Doussinague, ex-political director of Spain's Forgn. Affairs Ministry, and was reprinted by *Le Figaro*, conservative Paris daily, Feb. 7. It was dated Feb. 20, 1943 and addressed to Jacob O. Zabronsky, ex-president of the Natl. Council of Young Israel who died in 1948. In it, FDR supposedly asked Zabronsky to offer Stalin such concessions as a free hand in Eastern Europe, a port in the Mediterranean and a key role in future Councils of Europe and Asia. [See Vol. X, p. 260J]

Appointments. Dr. Alan T. Waterman, 58, of the Office of Naval Research as the first director of the new Natl. Science Foundation at \$15,000 a year, March 9. [See Vol. X, p. 357B] . . . Ex-Rep. Robert Ramspeck (D., Ga.) as chairman of the Civil Service Comm., March 11. [See p. 68J] . . . Alonzo G. Moron, president of Hampton Institute, to succeed Judge William H. Hastie as a member of the Caribbean Comm., March 11. [See Vol. IX, p. 152E]

CONGRESS

RFC Reform Voted. Pres. Truman's plan to reorganize the RFC and substitute a single administrator for the present 5-man

board was approved by the House March 14 when the Republicans failed to muster a constitutional majority against the plan. The vote was 200-196 against the Administration proposal—18 votes short of the 218 needed to defeat it. Republicans opposed the plan because they wanted to abolish the RFC entirely. The roll-call found 182 R., 18 D. against the proposal and 195 D. and Frazier Reams (Independent, Ohio) for it. [See p. 60D]

A federal grand jury began hearings in Washington March 12 to determine whether any witnesses committed perjury when they testified before the Senate Banking subcommittee investigating charges of RFC favoritism and influence.

Members of the subcommittee March 12 accused Joseph H. Rosenbaum and E. Merl Young, central figures in the RFC probe, of "black marketing" 2,400 tons of steel. Rosenbaum denied black marketing but admitted that he bought the steel through the Atlantic Basin Iron Co., a dummy company, and easily resold it at a \$75,000-\$80,000 profit because of the demand for steel for defense. Rosenbaum bought the steel from the Central Iron & Steel Co. for which he arranged a \$6,300,000 RFC loan. He and Young paid \$1,000 for an option to buy the Atlantic Basin Iron Co. before making the steel deal. Atlantic Basin loaned Young \$30,000 to help build his \$52,000 Washington home.

The subcommittee March 12 heard testimony that Rosenbaum, ex-Rep. Joseph E. Casey (D., Mass.) and others netted \$2,800,000 from a \$100,000 investment by buying surplus Govt. tankers, leasing them to Standard Oil of N.J. and later selling them. Casey, who handled the transaction, said his own profit was \$270,000, his investment \$20,000. No RFC loan was involved.

The subcommittee March 10 released reports about more than \$3½ million in RFC loans to enterprises sponsored by Elder Solomon Lightfoot Michaux, Washington radio preacher, Negro leader and alleged power in Democratic politics. Michaux, a friend of Pres. Truman, was credited with bringing the Democratic Party its first big Negro vote in 1932. Ex-Municipal Judge James E. Cobb, Michaux' attorney, said March 10 that George E. Allen, ex-RFC director and author of *Presidents Who Have Known Me*, helped arrange some of the loans. Michaux denied this March 11.

Rep. Wayne L. Hays (D., O.) charged on the House floor March 13 that Republican Natl. Chairman Guy George Gabrielson received \$100,000 in fees from Carthage Hydrocol, Inc., of which he was president, for getting it \$18½ million in RFC loans. He said that 2 Senators whom he did not name used influence to help obtain the loans. Gabrielson declared that the loans were made before he became president of the company or GOP chairman. Records of the subcommittee revealed that Gabrielson received \$34,000 in legal fees and \$2,075 for expenses from Hydrocol in 1945 (when the loans were negotiated) and \$100,000 as salary during 1946-49 when he was president and general counsel. But Theodore Herz, subcommittee staff director, reported no evidence of a \$100,000 fee or any undue pressure. [See p. 76B-K]

Draft Bill Voted. The Universal Military Training & Service bill providing for the drafting of 18-year-olds but limiting U.S. armed forces to 4 million men was passed by a 79-5 Senate vote March 9 and sent to the House. The 5 dissenting votes were all cast by Republicans: Sens. Everett M. Dirksen (Ill.), William E. Jenner (Ind.), William Langer (N.D.), Andrew Schoepel (Kan.) and Herman Welker (Ida.). 44 Democrats and 35 Republicans voted for the bill.

The UMT feature authorizes either the President or both houses of Congress to order 6 months' training for all men when they reach 18 if conditions make immediate service unnecessary.

Other provisions: (1) Normal draft period will be 24 months. (2) No draftee may be sent overseas until he gets 4 months' training, and no draftee may be sent into combat without 2 more months' training. (3) Men under 19 may be inducted only after all eligibles 19-26 are taken. (4) 75,000 specialized students may be deferred each year for the first 3 years of the program, but they must serve later. (5) All men inducted or enlisted before 26 must serve a total of 8 years on active duty and in the reserve. (6) The Govt. may recruit 25,000 aliens for not less than 5 years' service. [See pp. 76K-L, 74M]

The House Armed Services Com. March 15 rejected a 4 million-man ceiling on armed strength as it approved, 32-3, a bill providing for a draft of 18½-year-olds for 26 months' service and a permanent UMT program. [See p. 76L]

Emergency Powers Defeated. Pres. Truman's request for emergency powers to reorganize executive agencies was rejected by a 227-167 House vote March 13. (The Senate had approved it

Feb. 5.) Republicans joined with Southern Democrats to defeat the measure. House vote: 181 R., 46 D. against the bill; 161 D., 5 R., Frazier Reams (I., O.) for it [see p. 60L]. A 2d emergency powers bill authorizing the Govt. to renegotiate defense contracts and recapture excess profits was approved by voice vote of both houses and sent to the President March 12. Renegotiation will be conducted by a 5-man board appointed by the President. It affects war contractors whose Govt. business amounts to at least \$250,000 a year and to contract brokers ("5 percenters") who get at least \$25,000 a year in fees. [See p. 60N]

A 90-day stopgap extension of rent control (affecting 7 million homes) was approved by Senate voice vote and sent to the House March 13. Rent curbs had been scheduled to expire March 31 [see p. 36H-J]. A House-approved bill waiving for another year (from Feb. 19, 1951) racial barriers to entry of wives and children of service men was passed by the Senate and sent to the President March 12. Japanese or Korean wives of servicemen will be principally benefited [see p. 60M-N]. The House March 14 refused by a 219-170 vote to bring up the Administration's omnibus housing bill. The vote: 176 R., 43 D. against; 162 D., 7 R., 1 I. for. [See Vol. X, p. 132B-C]

Costello Walks Out. Frank Costello, 60, N.Y. gambler described in a Senate report as head of a crime syndicate, walked out of the Senate Crime Investigating Com. hearing in New York March 15 after testifying for 2 days. Hoarse, weary and facing perjury charges and an investigation into his naturalization in the 1920s because of contradictions in his testimony, he said he was too sick to go on. Com. Chmn. Estes D. Kerauer (D., Tenn.) said he would press contempt charges against him if he did not return. In his first 2 days on the witness stand March 13-14 Costello denied he was crime "boss" in New York or that he influenced the selection of Democratic candidates for Mayor, as charged by several witnesses. He admitted owning slot machines, denied any wrongdoing since he engaged in rum-running soon after he was naturalized. He refused to have his face televised, so TV audiences saw only his hands. [See p. 77C; 69C]

Missouri Republican Elected. Ex-Rep. Claude I. Bakewell (R.), 37, was elected to the House from Missouri's 11th Congressional District March 9 to fill the seat of the late Rep. John B. Sullivan (D.). The election increased GOP membership in the House to 200, against 234 Democrats, 1 Independent. [See p. 39J; Vol. VII, 376L; VI, 359A]

COMMUNISM

Hiss Loses Appeal. The Supreme Court refused March 12 to review the perjury conviction of Alger Hiss, 46, former State Dept. official. Hiss had been convicted of lying to a federal grand jury by saying that he never gave Govt. secrets to Whitaker Chambers, ex-Communist underground agent. He was sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment. The decision not to hear his appeal was made by 6 of the 9 judges. Justices Stanley F. Reed and Felix Frankfurter disqualified themselves because they had testified as character witnesses during Hiss' first trial. Justice Tom Clark did not participate because he was Attorney General when the case was prepared. Hiss, in New York, again claimed to be innocent and said his "attorneys and friends" would continue the fight to "show how Chambers fabricated the evidence against me." [See Vol. X, p. 394P]

Perl Seized in A-Bomb Case. Dr. William Perl, 32, Columbia U. physics instructor and specialist in aerodynamics, was arrested in New York March 14 on perjury charges growing out of his denial that he knew Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell, on trial with Mrs. Ethel Greenglass Rosenberg in the atom bomb espionage case. He was indicted secretly March 13. His father was a native of Russia. A CCNY graduate, Perl worked for the Govt. on air research from 1939 to 1946 and was sent to Columbia for post-graduate study at Govt. expense. Columbia made him an instructor last September.

The Rosenberg-Sobell trial was highlighted by testimony that Russia knew of the A-bomb experiment as early as November 1944. David Greenglass, 28, former Army sergeant who worked as a machinist at both the Oak Ridge and Los Alamos atom installations and has pleaded guilty as a spy, testified March 9-14 that his sister, Ethel, and his brother-in-law, Rosenberg, persuaded him to gather and transmit atom bomb secrets for Russia's benefit from late 1944 until early 1946. One of the couriers between him and Rosenberg, he said, was Harry Gold, confessed atom spy who has been sentenced to 30 years in prison. The case was broken in England with the arrest of Dr. Klaus Emil Julius Fuchs

early last year. After Gold's arrest, Greenglass said, Rosenberg gave him \$5,000 to flee the country and promised \$6,000 more "from the Russians." The Soviet Embassies in Mexico, Sweden, Switzerland and finally Czechoslovakia were to help him, he said. He was to stay in Czechoslovakia. But he refused to run, Greenglass said, and was arrested in June 1950. He admitted he transmitted atom-bomb data to Rosenberg through his own wife, Ruth Prince Greenglass, while he was at Los Alamos. She has been named a co-conspirator in the trial but not a defendant. She took the stand March 14 to corroborate his testimony.

Max Elitcher, 32, electrical engineer in the Navy's Ordnance Bureau during the war, testified March 8 that Sobell and Rosenberg, former classmates at CCNY, tried to get him to steal official armament data during and after the war for Russia. He said he never gave them anything. All 3 were Communist Party members, he added. [See pp. 77E, 37D]

Browder, Matles acquitted. Earl Browder, former Communist Party secretary, was acquitted in Washington March 14 of a contempt-of-Congress charge. Fed. Judge F. Dickinson Letts ruled that he was within his rights in refusing to answer irrelevant questions of a Senate investigating subcommittee. Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) testified for Browder. [See p. 37G]

Judge Letts acquitted James J. Matles, organization director of the leftist United Electrical Workers, of a similar charge March 8 growing out of his refusal to answer some questions before the House Un-American Activities Com. [See p. 69B]

Senate Eases Curbs. The Senate March 14 passed and returned to the House a bill to permit former involuntary members of Communist, Fascist, Nazi or other totalitarian groups to immigrate to the U.S. It does not amend the Internal Security Act of 1950. The House version barred all ex-Reds. [See p. 60M-N]

Harry Bridges' \$500,000 slander suit against prosecutor F. Joseph Donohue and 4 others was dismissed in San Francisco March 9 by Fed. Judge Michael J. Roche. [See Vol. X, p. 125D] . . . **Polish liner Batory** was denied use of New York City-owned piers March 9, effective after its next trip. [See p. 37K-L] . . . **Dr. Nydia Barkan Luthy, 38,** Ukrainian-born biochemist, was ordered deported to Israel in San Francisco March 9 as an illegal alien who once engaged in Communist activity . . . **Eugene Dennis,** Communist Party secretary, was released from federal prison in New York March 12 after serving 10 months of a one-year sentence for contempt of Congress. "Now that I'm out, I will really crusade for peace," he said. [See Vol. X, p. 425F] . . . **N.J. Supreme Court** March 12 upheld the validity of a 1949 state law requiring public school teachers to take a loyalty oath. [See Vol. X, p. 13N-P]

LABOR

Wage Board Plan Fails. Economic Stabilizer Eric Johnston's plans for reviving or replacing the defunct Wage Stabilization Board were rejected by industry representatives March 14. They turned down his compromise proposals chiefly because they did not want to give any Govt. board the power to settle disputes that did not involve wage or other economic issues. Such authority had been recommended by labor spokesmen.

The industry leaders represented the Natl. Assn. of Mfrs., Chamber of Commerce and Commerce Dept.'s Business Advisory Council. They opposed creation of a new agency with power to settle non-economic disputes and warned that Johnston's proposals for liberalizing the wage freeze were "fraught with hazard."

Johnston's suggested compromise, dated March 12, recommended an 18-man board (labor, industry and public members) with authority to "adjudicate any disputes certified to it by the President as affecting the national defense program." [See p. 77K]

Meat Pay Raise Barred. Economic Stabilizer Johnston March 14 refused to authorize an 11¢-an-hour raise negotiated by the meat-packing industry Feb. 8. The boost was 8¢ above the 10% ceiling on raises. Johnston said that the reasons the industry advanced for exceeding the ceiling should be "considered and acted upon only by a tripartite wage board" and "today we have no board." Ralph Helstein, president of the CIO Packinghouse Workers, warned that March 26 had already been tentatively scheduled as deadline for a strike by both his union and the AFL meatpackers. (The 2 rival meat industry unions took an unprecedented step toward an eventual merger March 8 by setting up a permanent 10-man "unity committee" to deal with common problems facing their 200,000 members.) [See p. 61G-H]

(3 further relaxations of the 10% raise ceiling were announced by Johnston March 8: Pre-Jan. 25 "escalator" arrangements were validated for workers who have no formal contracts; completion of "tandem" pay increases in cases where they were customary before Jan. 25 was authorized; new plants were permitted to pay scales comparable to those in existing plants.) [See p. 68N]

Graham Gets Manpower Job. Labor Secy. Maurice J. Tobin March 11 appointed ex-Sen. Frank P. Graham (D., N.C.) as Defense Manpower Administrator in the Labor Dept. [See Vol. X, p. 207F]

Nevada Bans Union Shop. A bill outlawing the union shop was signed by Nev. Gov. Charles Russell March 14. [See p. 68C]

Supreme Court. The Supreme Court March 12 denied hearings to: (1) the U.S. Govt. in its fight to retain \$8 million worth of American President Lines stock (lower courts had given possession of the former Dollar Steamship Line stock to the R. Stanley Dollar interests; the Govt. began a new suit to recover the stock as soon as the decision was announced) [see Vol. X, p. 378N]; (2) ex-Fed. Housing Admin. James A. Moffett's plea for reinstatement of a lower court decision awarding him a \$1,150,000 fee from the Arabian-American Oil Co. for using his influence with Pres. Roosevelt and Harry L. Hopkins to protect Aramco's interests in Saudi Arabia during World War II (a federal court had set aside the award as against public policy) [see Vol. IX, p. 143A]; (3) the Justice Dept. in its request to "point the way out of the legal morass" caused by conflicting orders of 2 U.S. District judges in Chicago and Columbus, O. in the Lustron Corp. bankruptcy. [See Vol. X, p. 199B]

The court March 5 refused to intervene in the cases of: (1) Mrs. Ellen Knauff, German war bride seeking to become a permanent U.S. resident despite Justice Dept. claims that she was a security risk [see p. 37K]; (2) Pan American World Airways' purchase of American Overseas Airlines [see Vol. X, p. 287F]; (3) a group of Negro dining car workers who charged that the Union Pacific R.R. and their own union discriminated against Negroes (lower courts had rejected the charge). [See p. 69L]



FOREIGN AFFAIRS

FRANCE

Queuille Forms Cabinet. Henri Queuille, 67, Radical Socialist, a retired country doctor who was Premier for 13 months in 1948-49, was approved by the Natl. Assembly, 359-205, as new Premier of France March 9. His new Cabinet, which differed little from that of ex-Premier René Pleven, was approved by a 388-180 vote of the Assembly March 13.

Queuille succeeded in ending a 9-day Cabinet crisis after Popular Republican Georges Bidault, who wanted to bring de Gaulle into the Cabinet, and Socialist Guy Mollet failed to form regimes. Mollet accepted appointment as Premier but failed to win indorsement by an absolute majority (311) of the Assembly March 6. On the election reform issue that brought about Pleven's resignation Feb. 28, the Natl. Assembly gave preliminary approval, 318-282, March 15 to a bill for a single-ballot voting system backed by Queuille. He wants a national election in June. His Cabinet:

Premier, Interior Min.—Henri Queuille*
Vice Premiers—Georges Bidault†, René Pleven‡, Guy Mollet†
Forgn. Affairs—Robert Schuman†
Justice—René Mayer*
Finance & Economic Affairs—Maurice Petsche**
Defense—Jules Moch†
Budget—Edgar Faure*
Labor & Social Security—Paul Bacon†
Posts & Telegraphs—Charles Brune*
Merch. Navy—Gaston Defferre†

Education—Pierre Olivier Lapie†
Public Works—Antoine Pinay**
Industry & Commerce—Jean-Marie Louvel†
Agriculture—Pierre Pflimlin†
Overseas France (Colonies)—François Mitterand‡
Associated States (Indo China)—Jean Letourneau†
Public Health—Pierre Schneitert†
Reconstruction—Claudius Petit†
War Veterans—Louis Jacquinot**
Information—Albert Gazier†
 [See p. 70E]

*Rad. Soc. †Pop. Repub. Movmt. ‡Dem. Union §Socialist **Ind.

Moroccan Dispute. Settlement of a dispute between France and the Sultan of Morocco, Sidi Mohammed, over his support of a Moroccan independence movement was announced Feb. 26. He denounced methods of the nationalist Istiqlal party and dissolved his personal Cabinet, whose members were regarded as

pro-Istiqlal, and agreed to reforms in his administration demanded by Gen. Aphonse-Pierre Juin, French Resident General. Moroccan developments had repercussions in Cairo where militant Arab groups demanded holy war against the French, and the U.S. advised Egypt March 10 to tone down agitation against the French. Arab League officials admitted that reports of French armed attack on Arab towns in Morocco, which France had denied, had been exaggerated in Cairo. However, the Arab League Political Com. in Cairo decided March 13 that each member country will ask France through regular diplomatic channels to end its Moroccan protectorate. Meanwhile Allal el Fassi, Istiqlal leader in Tangier, was arrested in Tangier March 9 to face charges before the Mixed Tribunal of the Intl. Zone of spreading false rumors about strife in French Morocco. [See Vol. X, p. 376N]

Population of France is now 42 million, an increase of 5 million in 5 years (reported March 1). [See Vol. X, p. 118C]

GREAT BRITAIN

Morrison Succeeds Bevin. Dep. Prime Min. Herbert Stanley Morrison, 63, leader of the moderate faction of the British Labor Party, was appointed Forgn. Secretary when Ernest Bevin resigned March 9, his 70th birthday, because of ill health. Prime Min. Clement R. Attlee retained Bevin in the Cabinet in an advisory role as Lord Privy Seal. Home Secy. J. Chuter Ede, 68, replaced Morrison as Labor leader of the House of Commons. Viscount Addison, 81, Labor leader of the House of Lords and Bevin's predecessor as Lord Privy Seal, succeeded Morrison as Lord President of the Council. Attlee said in a speech March 10 the change in Forgn. Secretaries signified no Cabinet disputes and would mean no change in foreign policy. He praised Bevin's efforts to reach an understanding with the Russians but declared that "they would not have it." [See pp. 57E, 20N]

Bevin had been Forgn. Secretary since Labor came to power in July 1945. He has been hampered for months by heart and kidney ailments and an attack of pneumonia during England's flu epidemic this winter. He was a trade union leader for 40 years before entering the Cabinet as Labor Minister in 1940. He was orphaned at 7, has earned his own living since he was 13. [See Indexes Vols. I-X for references on Bevin]

Morrison was born Jan. 3, 1888 in London's Hoxton slum district, son of a policeman. He went to work at 14, entered London politics as a Laborite during World War I, was Transport Minister in a Ramsay MacDonald Labor Cabinet in the 1930s, was Winston Churchill's Supply Minister and Home Secretary during World War II. He was a conscientious objector during World War I but a prime organizer of Britain's effort in World War II and author of the "Go to it!" slogan of London's civil defense forces. A leading anti-Communist among British Laborites, he fought Communist attempts to form a common front with the Labor Party in the 1930s, closed down the London "Daily Worker" during World War II. [See Indexes Vols. I-X for references on Morrison]

Labor. Pay raises of \$1.20-\$1.40 a week for 150,000 workers in Britain's nationalized railroad shops March 6 followed a 7% raise for 3 major railroad unions (500,000 members) by which a national railway strike was averted Feb. 23. Machine tool and engineering plants in London disclosed March 3 that they were firing workers who took part in a slowdown inspired by Communists to hamper defense production. [See p. 20N]

Parliamentary Tests. The Govt. defeated Conservative efforts to get a vote of no confidence March 13 on the record of an egg production project in West Africa. Labor won, 299-291, although Conservatives pointed out that it had cost \$56 for each egg produced by the project to date. Laborites also won, 302-295, over a Conservative no-confidence motion Feb. 20 on costly failure of the Overseas Corp.'s peanut-growing project in Tanganyika. [See p. 53A-B; Vol. X, 198F]

(Labor's majority in Commons fell to 7 Feb. 15 when Sir Walter Monckton, Conservative, defeated leftwing Laborite Harold Lawrence, a pacifist, in a Bristol by-election.) [See Vol. X, 377A]

Divorce. A bill to liberalize British divorce laws passed 2d reading in Commons, 131-60, March 9 although the Govt. wanted it delayed pending a royal commission study of the problem. No test of confidence was involved because it is a "private member" bill offered by Mrs. Eirene White, Laborite. It would make 7 years' separation grounds for divorce. [See Vol. X, p. 344M; IX, 349M, 303M]

'Red' Dean. Prime Min. Attlee rejected demands in Parliament Feb. 26 for legislation to enable the Church of England to curb the pro-Soviet remarks of Dr. Hewlett Johnson, Dean of Canterbury. Attlee upheld a custom whereby the church inaugurates any action involving religious liberty. [See Vol. X, p. 166N]

Council of Europe's human rights convention received its first ratification—from Britain—March 6. [See Vol. X, p. 364L]

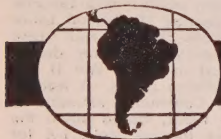
A Iran. Ex-Forgn. Min. Hussein Ala, 68, was appointed Premier of Iran March 11 after Parliament refused to make Khashi Fahimi permanent successor to Premier Ali Razmara, who was assassinated March 7. Ala was confirmed by the Lower Chamber of the Majlis (Parliament) March 12 after a protest walkout by deputies of the Natl. Front, a combination of pro-Soviet leftists and extreme nationalists, including the Fadaya Islam sect, one of whose members killed Razmara. Ala is strongly pro-Western. He argued Iran's case against the presence of Soviet troops in Iran before the UN Security Council in 1946, when he was Ambassador to the U.S. Recently he has had charge of plans for distributing the Shah's royal estates to peasants. [See p. 46G; Vol. X, 69K; VI, 169C-D]

B The politico-religious Fadayan Islam group threatened March 9 to kill the Shah and other top Iranian officials if the assassin of Razmara, Khashi Tahmassebi (alias Abdullah Movased Rastegar), was not freed in 3 days. The lower house of Parliament voted unanimously March 15 for nationalization of the Iranian oil industry and elimination of foreign interests from the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. Razmara opposed the nationalization plan on grounds it would eliminate 4/5 of Iran's foreign revenues and throw thousands of persons out of work. [See pp. 77P-78A]

C Netherlands. A 7-week Dutch Cabinet crisis was settled March 14 with the induction of a new 4-party Cabinet headed by Willem Drees, Laborite Premier of the previous regime. It is expected to concentrate on a heavier defense program, anti-inflation controls and a balanced national budget. Dirk U. Stikker, whose policy on Dutch New Guinea brought about the crisis, was reappointed Forgn. Minister. Cabinet members:

Premier—Willem Drees*	Reconstruction & Housing—Joris 't Veld*
Vice Premier—Frans L. C. Teulings†	Agriculture, Food & Fisheries—Sicco L. Mansholt*
Forgn. Affairs—Dirk U. Stikker‡	Education, Art & Sciences—Frans J. T. Ruttent†
Finance—Pieter Liefthoek*	Transport & Waterways—Hendrik J. Wemmers**
Economic Affairs—Johannes R. M. van den Brink†	Without Portfolio (Productivity)—Anton H. M. Albrecht†
Social Affairs—Adolf M. Jookees*	
Justice—Hendrik Mulderij†	
Defense—Cornelis Staf†	
Home Affairs, Union Affairs—Johannes H. van Maarseveen†	

* Labor † Catholic Peoples ‡ Liberal † Christian Historical ** Ind.



LATIN AMERICA

E Argentina. The pro-Govt. Gen. Labor Confed. tied up business in Buenos Aires for 15 minutes March 13 with a demonstration general strike in support of the boycott of La Prensa. Pres. Juan D. Perón turned down March 9 a plea by La Prensa employees that he give them police protection so they could return to work. U.S. Asst. State Secy. Edwin G. Miller Jr. said in Washington March 12 he was "deeply concerned" over La Prensa's closing because of its bad effect on U.S.-Argentine relations. [See p. 78G-H] . . . Perón said in a speech to the Inter-American Conf. on Social Security in Buenos Aires March 12 his regime is based on "justicialism" or social justice and is midway between communism and capitalism. He lauded the Eva Perón Foundation, social welfare monopoly run by his wife [see p. 78H], because it was established by ordinary people and the Govt., not with private fortunes made through "inhuman exploitation of the workers." U.S. Social Security Admin. Arthur J. Altmeyer told the conference that "democracy refuses to believe that man can help himself by enslaving himself." Señora Perón was made chairman of the conference, at which all Western Hemisphere nations were represented. [See p. 21L; Vol. X, 325H, 20K, 15E]

B Mexico. Pres. Miguel Alemán offered food, camping facilities and transportation home to 3,500 striking coal miners when their "hunger caravan" reached Mexico City March 10 after an 800-mile trek from northern Mexico. The marchers, allegedly Communist-led, were told the Govt. would "protect them from their own folly" and their strike could be settled if they accept new non-Communist leadership of their union. [See p. 21L] . . . Mexico now has a \$344 million dollar reserve and its financial condition "has improved so much in 12 months that we won't ask for any more" U.S. loans, Treasury Min. Ramón Beteta said March 10. It will accept a pending \$150 million credit already approved. [See pp. 62F, 21P; Vol. X, 325M]

Chile announced establishment of a 3d Antarctic base March 13 in an area where Britain claims sovereignty. [See pp. 78K, 75E, 62D-E; Vol. IX, 22P-23B] . . . Colombia signed an agreement to get U.S. Point 4 aid March 9. [See p. 21M; Vol. X, 393F] . . . Guatemalan military court sentenced Lt. Alfredo Pedroza to death March 10 for taking part in an assault on the military base in Guatemala City last November. [See p. 78K-L; Vol. X, 370P] . . . Panamanian ex-Pres. Ricardo Adolfo de la Guardia was given a 15-day jail sentence by a magistrate in Panama City March 10, then freed same day when a higher court ruled his arrest was illegal. He was arrested March 9 on charges of insulting Pres. Arnulfo Arias when he endorsed a plea by opposition political leaders March 8 for a general strike against the Govt.'s temporary closing of the Federal Trust Co., Panama's only privately owned bank. Its cash reserves had been depleted by a depositors' run. [See p. 78L; Vol. IX, 382N] . . . El Salvador was placed in a state of siege (modified martial law) March 9 after the Interior Ministry reported discovery of a Communist plot to overthrow Pres. Oscar Osorio's regime. [See p. 78M; Vol. X, 325K]



FINANCE & ECONOMICS

BUSINESS & FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Week Ending March 10

FINANCE:

U.S. Treasury—	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
Monetary gold stocks.....	\$21,951,000,000	\$22,085,000,000	\$24,345,000,000
Currency circulation	\$27,219,000,000	\$27,188,000,000	\$27,105,000,000

Banks—

Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans*	\$18,733,000,000	\$18,588,000,000	\$18,834,000,000
N.Y. bank clearings.....	\$9,238,846,635	\$8,929,728,539	\$6,535,649,410
England note circulation (£)	1,295,087,000	1,288,983,000	1,257,623,000
Loans by U.S. 4,981 natl. banks (from Controller of the Currency)	Dec. 30, 1950	June 25, 1950	
	\$29,777,000,000	\$25,171,000,000	

N.Y. Stock Exchange—

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
Stock sales (shares).....	8,567,461	8,773,010	7,531,655
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)*.....	142.69	143.37	126.36
Bond sales	\$20,071,700	\$22,520,000	\$20,534,000
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)*.....	101.89	102.57	102.45

AGRICULTURE:

Wheat price (bu.).....	\$2.73 1/4	\$2.72 1/4	\$2.60 1/8
Corn price (bu.).....	\$2.04 3/8	\$2.07	\$1.58 3/8
Cotton price (lb.).....	\$4.606	\$4.555	\$3.263

INDUSTRY:

Auto output (cars, trucks)†	169,906	166,893	118,459
Crude oil (bbls. daily).....	6,016,350	5,945,150	4,909,250
Soft-coal output (tons).....	10,050,000	10,685,000	2,709,000
Elec. output (kwh.).....	6,822,098,000	6,833,000,000	5,878,788,000
Carloadings (cars).....	785,867	734,794	574,395
Ind'l output (Fed. Reserve Board, 1935-39=100)	Jan. 219	Dec. 217	Jan. 183

PRICES:

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
Steel scrap avg. (ton).....	\$43.00	\$43.00	\$27.42
Wholesale food index‡.....	\$7.27	\$7.25	\$5.85
Weekly wholesale commodity index (BLS, 1926=100)	183.5	183.0	152.7
Consumers' index (BLS, 1935-39=100, new series)¶	Jan. 181.5	Dec. 178.8	Jan. 168.2
Foods	221.9	216.3	196.0
Apparel	198.5	195.5	185.0
Rent	133.2	132.9	129.4

BUSINESS:

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
Dept. store sales (Fed. Res. Board, 1935-39=100)	289	274	244
Failures (March 1)‡.....	170	127	179
New incorporations§	Jan. 8,503	Dec. 6,780	Jan. 9,070
Mfrs.' inventories§	\$35,200,000,000	\$34,200,000,000	\$29,300,000,000
Mfrs.' sales§	\$22,800,000,000	\$21,800,000,000	\$16,000,000,000
Personal incomes (an. rate)§	\$239,000,000,000	\$240,700,000,000	\$214,000,000,000

LABOR:

	Feb.	Jan.	Feb. 1950
Employed§	58,905,000	59,010,000	56,953,000
Unemployed§	2,407,000	2,503,000	4,684,000
Strike Data (BLS)—	Jan.	Dec. 1950	Jan. 1950
Strikes started	400	200	245
Workers involved	185,000	40,000	170,000
Strikes in effect	550	400	365
Workers involved	215,000	100,000	595,000
Man-days idleness	1,200,000	1,000,000	2,700,000

Mfg. Data (BLS)—

	Feb.	Jan.	Feb. 1950
Avg. weekly earnings.....	\$62.97	\$63.80	\$56.29
Avg. weekly hrs.	40.6	41.4	39.7

*N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet §Commer. Dept. ¶See p. 77M BLS—Bureau of Labor Statistics §Fed. Reserve member banks, 95 cities, Feb. 28 †Price before freeze ‡March 3 †Feb. 24 ‡Record †Postwar record

COMPANY EARNINGS

	Net Income		Per Share	
	1950	1949	1950	1949
Abbott Laboratories	\$10,880,301	\$10,010,500	\$2.91	\$2.68
Abitibi Pwr. & Paper Co.	12,623,833	9,780,947	8.77	6.17
Acme Steel Co.	6,865,555	3,791,504	3.45	1.91
American Rad. & Stand. Sanitary	28,453,497	18,393,714	2.80	1.80
American Smelting & Refining	42,718,823	25,106,777	14.91	8.22
Canadian Celanese, Ltd.	6,665,071	6,178,343	4.72	4.33
Canadian Pacific Ry.	47,867,011	29,724,805	3.32	1.93
Celanese Corp. of America	40,361,166	20,640,826	6.38	3.19
Central & South West Corp.	11,520,112	11,197,835	1.44	1.40
Consolidated Natural Gas Co.	16,460,982	11,745,507	5.03	3.59
Curtiss-Wright Corp.	7,278,564	2,750,361	.77	.12
Duke Power Co.	9,826,873	10,578,418	7.77	8.36
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.	*307,601,913	*213,672,141	6.59	4.52
Gen. Electric Co.	173,423,702	125,639,051	6.01	4.36
Gen. Public Utilities	16,832,374	17,035,293	2.22	2.25
Granite City Steel Corp.	5,727,406	3,058,108	11.52	7.69
H. L. Green Co., Inc.	*5,349,726	*4,949,549	*4.47	*4.14
Harbison-Walker Refractories	6,682,207	4,482,681	4.87	3.22
Hershey Chocolate Corp.	13,596,492	15,481,242	5.46	6.15
Honolulu Oil Corp.	6,723,484	6,916,231	3.58	3.69
Hudson Bay Mining & Smelt. Co.	15,250,177	12,714,840	5.53	4.61
Illinois Bell Telephone Co.	25,231,329	13,162,955	9.24	4.82
Intl. Nickel Co. of Canada	48,765,849	32,252,314	3.21	2.08
Kennecott Copper Corp.	88,161,270	48,110,273	8.15	4.45
Lockheed Aircraft Corp.	7,209,934	5,490,670	6.45	5.10
Marshall Field & Co.	7,571,745	8,657,779	3.57	4.13
Maytag Co.	10,400,971	7,553,656	5.91	4.06
McGraw Electric Co.	7,795,000	6,847,720	9.23	8.11
Motorola, Inc.	12,809,247	5,280,196	14.56	6.00
Natl. Cash Register Co.	12,143,449	10,597,298	6.17	5.38
Northern Indiana Public Svc.	7,572,460	6,858,726	2.18	2.23
Ohio Oil Co.	37,349,903	33,658,767	5.69	5.13
J. C. Penney Co.	44,930,816	41,792,675	5.46	5.08
Phelps Dodge Corp.	40,112,604	32,301,140	7.91	6.37
Shell Oil Co.	90,121,182	76,422,775	6.69	5.67
Southern Natural Gas Co.	5,948,827	5,083,312	3.82	3.27
Standard Brands, Inc.	10,172,980	8,189,138	2.96	2.34
Studebaker Corp.	22,506,829	27,563,876	9.55	11.70
Union Electric of Missouri	14,707,763	13,011,286	1.10	1.11
United Air Lines	6,429,723	2,249,405	2.90	.88
Westinghouse Air Brake Co.	11,276,058	9,968,145	3.55	3.14
Wm. Wrigley Jr. Co.	12,035,731	12,409,356	6.11	6.30

*Record; 3d biggest income reported for 1950 (exceeded only by Gen. Motors and American Tel. & Tel.'s); 1950 profits were after \$223,630,000 federal income tax. ^bYear to Jan. 31, 1951. ^cYear to Jan. 31, 1950.

1950 ECONOMIC STATISTICS

(Figures are for U.S. unless otherwise indicated)

	1950	1949
Gross natl. product*	\$280,000,000,000	\$256,000,000,000
Natl. income*	\$236,000,000,000	\$217,000,000,000
Personal income*	\$223,000,000,000	\$206,000,000,000
Employees' compensation*	\$152,000,000,000	\$140,500,000,000
Personal consumption expenditures*	\$191,000,000,000	\$179,000,000,000
Gross private domestic investment*	\$49,000,000,000	\$33,000,000,000
Govt. purchases*	\$42,100,000,000	\$43,300,000,000
Total fed. tax collections**	\$39,862,735,877	\$40,501,870,605
Fed. individual income taxes**	\$17,936,535,662	\$17,752,414,084
Fed. corporation income taxes**	\$9,936,726,082	\$11,851,444,106
Steel product shipment (tons)†	72,232,292	58,104,000
World crude oil output (bbls. daily).....	*10,400,000	*9,300,000
U.S. output (bbls. daily)	*5,405,000	
Middle East output (bbls. daily)	*1,802,000	
Venezuelan output (bbls. daily)	*1,498,000	
World crude oil refined (bbls.)	*10,200,000,000	
Est. world crude oil reserve (bbls.).....	*86,000,000,000	
World tin plate output (tons)†	*5,703,000	4,525,000
U.S. tin plate output (tons)†	*4,243,004	3,296,670
Gold output (ounces)‡	2,391,683	1,991,783
Housing units started (BLS)	*1,392,600	*1,025,100
Expenditures for new constructn. (BLS)	*\$27,715,000,000	\$22,594,000,000
Private construction (BLS)	\$20,648,000,000	\$16,204,000,000
Govt. construction (BLS)	\$7,067,000,000	\$6,390,000,000
Ships launched (non-Soviet bloc countries, tons)†	*3,492,876	3,131,805
Launchings in Britain & Northern Ireland (world leader, tons)	*1,324,570	1,267,467
U.S. launchings (2d to U.K., tons)	*437,031	240,756
Imports from Latin America***	*\$3,098,540,499	\$2,304,000,000
Exports to Latin America***	\$2,809,697,722	\$2,712,000,000
Life-insurance company payments	*\$3,731,000,000	*\$3,479,000,000

*From Commerce Dept. **Internal Revenue Bureau ***Census Bureau
 †American Iron & Steel Inst. ‡Intl. Tin Study Group (The Hague) §Bureau of Mines
 ¶Lloyd's Register ††Excluding ships of less than 100 tons
 ‡‡25 ships †††not counting 19 ships (275,852 tons) launched for foreign registry
 ††††Inst. of Life Insurance
 †††††Frederick G. Coqueron's foreign registry
 ††††††U.S. controlled 800,000 bbls. a day figures issued by Chase Natl. Bank
 †††††††Middle East oil output, most of Venezuelan and other Caribbean output
 ††††††††45.3% in Middle East, 31.4% in U.S., 10.5% in Venezuela; Russian reserve—6.4 billion bbls.
 *Record

Restaurant Price Curbs. A new price control order for restaurants and other places that sell food and drink was issued by the Office of Price Stabilization March 13. Each seller of meals and beverages must figure out how much he spent for food in

relation to his gross income during one of 2 base periods—either 1949 or the 12 months ended June 30, 1950. He must roll back prices if his income exceeds this ratio, but he may increase prices if his income falls below the ratio. He can make the change-over from the Jan. 26 general price freeze any time he wants to between April 1 and Aug. 1. [See p. 70K]



SPORTS

Chandler Rejected. Major league clubowners' refusal in December to reelect Albert B. Chandler, 52, as \$65,000-a-year high commissioner of organized baseball was confirmed at a meeting in Miami Beach March 12. Needing 12 of 16 votes to stay in office after April 30, 1952, he polled only 9 favorable votes to 7 opposed on a secret ballot. He offered to resign when his successor is chosen. His chief opponents were Fred M. Saigh, St. Louis Cardinals; Del Webb, N.Y. Yankees, and Lou Perini, Boston Braves. [See Vol. X, pp. 404G, 428N]

Basketball. All-American collegiate team picked by AP poll of sportswriters and broadcasters March 8: Bill Spivey, Kentucky; Clyde Lovellette, Kansas; Gene Melchiorre, Bradley; Sam Ranzino, N.C. St.; Bill Milkv, Temple. [See p. 80G]

Salvatore Sollazzo was indicted by a N.Y. County grand jury March 8 on 13 bribery counts in connection with the New York basketball "fixing" scandal. [See pp. 72L, 80H]

Pan-American Games. Argentina amassed the most points in major and minor events combined in the first Pan-American Sports Congress, a Western Hemisphere Olympics in Buenos Aires Feb. 25-March 9. The U.S. was runnerup in the 20-nation event with 734½ points to Argentina's 1,071½ in press tabulations. Chile was 3d with 387. The U.S. made the best showing in track & field and swimming and won basketball. Argentina won boxing, polo, rifle shooting. Chile won horsemanship events, Cuba the baseball tournament. Argentine Pres. Juan D. Perón presided at opening and closing ceremonies of the Congress.

Asian Games. Japanese athletes made the best showing in the 11-nation Asian Games in New Delhi March 4-11. Unofficial team scoring gave Japan 130 points to runnerup India's 95. Japan won track & field and cycling, India won basketball and soccer, Singapore won swimming, Iran won weight lifting. [See X, 288K]

Boxing. Heavyweights, in New York March 9: Rex Layne KO'd Bob Satterfield in 2:56 mins. of 8th round. [See p. 56G]

NBA welterweight championship in Chicago March 14: Johnny Bratton of Chicago won a split 15-round decision over Charley Fusari of Irvington, N.J. [See p. 56G; Vol. X, 256B-C]

Court Tennis. U.S. amateur title in Philadelphia March 10: won by Alastair B. Martin, Glen Head, N.Y. [See IX, 408M-N]

Horse Racing. The N.Y. State Court of Appeals in Albany ruled March 8 that delegation of authority to The Jockey Club, a private organization, to license owners, trainers and jockeys of race horses in New York was unconstitutional. State officials moved to set up a new licensing system. [See Vol. X, p. 24M]

\$61,400 San Juan Capistrano Handicap at Santa Anita (Calif.) March 10: won by Andrew J. Crevolin's Be Fleet, Johnny Longden up, for \$37,800. [See p. 80K]

Golf. \$10,000 Miami Beach open: won March 11 by Jim Ferrier, for \$2,000. [See p. 80K]

Seminole tournament in Palm Beach, Fla. March 14: Lloyd Mangrum won \$1,500 top money in pro division, \$1,000 in teaming with Edward B. McLean to win pro-amateur team event. [See p. 48B-C]

Skiing. U.S. Olympic trials winners at Sun Valley, Ida. March 10-11: men's—Jack Reddish, Salt Lake City, downhill, combined; Darrel Robison, 17, Utah U., slalom; women's downhill, slalom, combined—Sally Nejdlinger, 21, Hanover, N.H. [See p. 80L]

Squash Racquets. U.S. amateur doubles title in Pittsburgh March 11: Diehl Mateer & Calvin MacCracken. [See p. 72H]

Table Tennis. World titles in Vienna March 11: singles—John Leach, England (men's), Angelica Rozeanu, Rumania (women's); doubles—Bohumil Vana & Iwan Andreadis, Czech. (men's), Diana & Rosalind Rowe, England (women's), Vana & Miss Rozeanu (mixed). Egypt was banned indefinitely by the Intl. Table Tennis Fed. March 8 because its team refused to meet Israel's in the Vienna tournament. [See Vol. X, p. 48H]

A Track. Fred Wilt beat Don Gehrman and won the mile feature of the *Milwaukee Journal* games in 4 mins. 8.9 secs. March 10. Lenny Truex of Ohio State defeated Gehrman in winning the Cleveland Knights of Columbus mile in 4:13.8 March 9. Wilt won the 2-mile run in 9:03.7 and St. John's College (Bklyn.) the team title in N.Y. Pioneer games March 9. [See p. 80L]



ARTS & SCIENCE

B Stalin Prizes. One of the 141 Stalin Prizes in science and industry announced March 15 was awarded jointly to Prof. Dmitri Vladimirovich Skobel'tzyn, a leading nuclear physicist, and 2 colleagues for work on electronic nuclear showers and the nuclear cascade process in cosmic rays. The 3 scientists share a 200,000-ruble first prize. [See Vol. X, p. 371M]

NEW YORK THEATER

OPENED

C THE GREEN PASTURES, revival of Marc Connelly's Biblical fantasy. Based on Roark Bradford's stories depicting Heaven and Earth in Old Testament times as conceived by a Southern Negro. Presented by the Wigreen Co. in association with Harry Fromkes. Staged by Connelly. Cast includes William Marshall as "De Lawd," Ossie Davis, Alonzo Bosan, John Marriott, William Dillard, Hall Johnson Choir. March 15 at Broadway. (7-1-0)*

ROMEO & JULIET. Revival of Shakespeare play starring Olivia de Havilland. Staged by Peter Glenville. Presented by late Dwight Deere Wiman. Cast includes Douglas Watson, Jack Hawkins, Evelyn Varden, James Hayter, Malcolm Keen, Herbert Ransom. March 10 at Broadhurst. (3-4-1)*

SPRINGTIME FOR HENRY, a farce by Benn W. Levy first produced in 1931 about a London rake who reforms, finds virtue a bore and returns to his old life with gusto. Presented by Harold Bromley and George Brandt with Richard Doscher. Staged by Bromley. Complete cast: Edward Everett Horton, Hugh Wakefield, Haila Stoddard, Ursula Howells. March 14 at Golden Theater. (3-3-2)*

CLOSED

THE HIGH GROUND, 23 performances, March 10. [See p. 63A-B]

*1st figure—favorable reviews; 2d—mixed; 3d—unfavorable [See pp. 71M, 23G]

NEW BOOKS

THE BROKEN ROOT, by Arturo Barea. Trans. by Ilsa Barea. A novel of Franco Spain. March 8. (Harcourt, Brace, 308 pp., \$3.50)*

THE CARAVAN PASSES, by George Tabori. Novel about African tyrant. March 9. (Appleton-Century-Crofts, \$3)*

EUGENIO PACELLI: Pope of Peace, by Oscar Halecki. Story of Pope and Vatican since 1914. March 12. (Creative Age, \$3.50)†

JUNGLE PATHFINDER, by Kathleen Stevens Rukavina. Biog. of "Chirupula" Stephenson, "king" of Rhodesia. March 9. (Exposition, \$3)†

THE LOVED AND THE LOST, by Morley Callaghan. Novel of tragic love. March 13. (Macmillan, \$3)*

MADAME SERPENT, by Jean Plaidy. Fictional life of Catherine de Medici. March 9. (Appleton-Century-Crofts, \$3)*

THE NATURE OF THE UNIVERSE, by Fred Hoyle. English astronomer writes on cosmology. March 14. (Harper, \$2.50)†

ROCK WAGRAM, by William Saroyan. Novel about Arak Vagramian who becomes a movie star. March 15. (Doubleday, \$3.50)*

RUFUS JONES: Master Quaker, by David Hinshaw. First complete authorized biog. of great Quaker. March 19. (Putnam, \$4)†

THIS DECEPTION: The Story of a Woman Agent, by Hede Massing. Auto-biog. of ex-Red. March 14. (Duell, Sloan & Pearce, 335 pp., \$3.50)†

* Fiction

† Non-fiction

AWARDS & POLLS

F Chemistry. American Chemical Society's William H. Nichols Medal, one of the U.S.' highest awards in chemistry, in New York March 9: Prof. Henry Eyring of U. of Utah for "outstanding contributions to the field of theoretical chemistry which clarified the theory of rate processes in such diversified fields as chemistry, biology, metallurgy and physics."

Films. Awards of Intl. Film Festival in Punta Del Este, Uruguay, March 6: Grand Prize (also best film & screenplay)—Italy's "Tomorrow Is Too Late." Best actress—Gloria Swanson in "Sunset Boulevard." Actor—Michel Simon in "The Beauty & The Devil." Supporting actress—Josephine Hull in "Harvey." Supporting actor—Juan Hernandez in "Intruder in the Dust." Director—Italy's Michelangelo Antonioni for "The Story of a Love."

Freedom. \$100,000 in cash prizes, 779 medals and 54 certificates of merit to 833 American persons and organizations by Freedoms Foundation in Valley Forge, Pa. Feb. 22 for outstanding contributions to American way of life in 1950. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower won a \$1,500 first prize for his speech "Only an Informed Public Opinion Can Win the Peace." Other first prize winners included Hy Rosen for an Albany Times Union cartoon, Christian Science Monitor Editor Erwin D. Canham for a college commencement address, Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. Pres. E. J. Thomas for a high school commencement address, Frederick Nelson for a Saturday Evening Post editorial, Sigurd S. Larmon & Thomas W. Lapham for a Look Magazine article, MGM for its film "Stars in My Crown," the radio program "Cavalcade of America" and the AFL's official publication, The American Federationist. [See Vol. X, p. 134A]

Literature. 2d annual Natl. Book Awards (gold medals) of American Book Publishers Council, American Booksellers Assn. and Book Mfrs.' Institute in New York March 6 for most distinguished books of 1950: Fiction—William Faulkner for "The Collected Stories of William Faulkner." Non-fiction—

Newton Arvin for his biography "Herman Melville." Poetry—Wallace Stevens for "The Auroras of Autumn." Brendan Gill won a special citation for his first novel, "The Trouble of One House." [See Vol. X, p. 103G] . . . Children's book awards of Children's Library Assn. in New York March 5: Newbery Medal for most distinguished contribution to American literature for children in 1950—Elizabeth Yates for "Amos Fortune: Free Man." Caldecott Medal for best picture book for children—Katherine Milhous, author-illustrator of "The Egg Tree."

Music. Gold Medal of Music of Natl. Institute and American Academy of Arts & Letters, announced in New York Feb. 28: Igor Stravinsky, 68, Russian-born composer. [See Vol. VIII, p. 247H]

Press. 1950 \$500 Heywood Brown Award of CIO American Newspaper Guild, announced in San Francisco March 8: Leonard Jackson, 30, of the Bay City (Mich.) Times for stories about treatment of Puerto Rican workers flown to Michigan to save sugar beet crop. [See Vol. X, p. 71C]

Science. First \$15,000 Albert Einstein Award for achievement in the natural sciences, U.S.' highest award of its kind, presented at Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N.J., on Einstein's 72d birthday March 14: Prof. Julian Schwinger, 33, Harvard mathematical physicist, and Prof. Kurt Goedel, 44, mathematical logician of Institute for Advanced Study. (They share the money and each gets a medal bearing a likeness of Einstein.)

Westinghouse science talent search for high school students, in Washington March 5: \$2,800 scholarship (first prize)—Robert J. Kolenkov, 17, of Niagara Falls, N.Y., who built an electric calculator. \$2,000 scholarship (2d prize)—Frederick J. Ernst Jr., 17, of Ardsley, N.Y., who gave a "relativistic explanation of gravitational acceleration of falling bodies near the earth." [See Vol. X, p. 103J]

OBITUARIES

K Olga Evgenyevna Alliluyeva, Joseph Stalin's mother-in-law; March 11 in Moscow. Her daughter Nadezhda, Stalin's 2d wife, committed suicide in 1932. She was grandmother of 2 of Stalin's 3 children, Air Force Lt. Gen. Vassily Stalin and Svetlana, Stalin's only daughter. [See Vol. VI, p. 128M-N]

Alfred Hugenberg, 85, German industrialist who first opposed Hitler politically but later helped him to power and became his Economics and Agriculture Minister; March 12 in Rohbrachen. A monarchist, Hugenberg brought his National People's Party into coalition with Hitler's Nazis in hopes of becoming Chancellor himself, but Hitler seized power and outlawed the Nationalists. As chairman of the Krupp munitions empire 1910-18, he was a leader in arming Germany in World War I. He was Germany's biggest press and film company owner during the 1920s. A German court classified him as a minor Nazi offender. [See Vol. VI, p. 383G]

Samuel Dillon Jackson, 56, ex-Indiana Senator, permanent chairman of 1944 Democratic Natl. Convention who blocked Henry Wallace's renomination as Vice President and made Harry Truman's nomination possible; March 8 in Ft. Wayne, Ind. [See Vol. IV, p. 209F]

Sam A. Lewisohn, 66, N.Y.C. industrialist, philanthropist, art collector, penologist, author; March 13 in Santa Barbara, Calif. of a heart attack.

M Lt. Gen. Gonzalo Queipo de Llano, 76, monarchist who commanded Franco's forces in southern Spain during civil war and coined term "5th column"; March 9 in Seville. (In broadcasts to Loyalists in Madrid he boasted: "We have 4 columns on the battlefield against you and a 5th column inside your ranks.")

Kijuro Shidehara, 78, Speaker of Japan's House of Representatives, first Premier of Occupied Japan, ex-Foreign Minister and ex-Ambassador to U.S. and London; March 10 in Tokio of heart attack. [See Indexes to Vols. V-VII]

MISCELLANEOUS

N Executions. "Lonely heart" murderers Mrs. Martha Beck, 31, and her lover, Raymond Fernandez, 36, by electrocution in Sing Sing Prison, Ossining, N.Y., March 8 for killing Mrs. Janet Fay Jan. 4, 1949. [See Vol. IX, p. 280L] . . . Charles R. Gifford, 71, by electrocution in Raiford, Fla. Feb. 22 for killing State Rep. Charles J. Schuh Jr. last April 21. [See Vol. X, p. 136P]

Married. George Hearst, son of William Randolph Hearst, and Mrs. Sandra Ranbeau Spencer, New York, in Juarez, Mexico March 12 a few minutes after he divorced Sally Hearst on grounds of incompatibility. Mrs. Hearst divorced him Feb. 26. [See p. 72P] . . . Elliot Paul, 61, author, and Mrs. Nancy McMahon Dolan, 35, his pretty blonde secretary, in Providence, R.I. March 13, he for 5th time. [See Vol. X, p. 72P] . . . Elliott Roosevelt, 40, son of FDR, and Mrs. Minneva Bell Ross, 39, in Miami Beach March 15, both for 4th time. She divorced Dr. Lex R. Ross Jr. of Santa Monica, Calif. March 12 because of "a little slapping." [See Vol. X, p. 32N-P]